

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.]

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TERMS.

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POLITICAL.

THE CANADA QUESTION.

Continued From No. 19.

Notwithstanding all this extravagant expense, and formidable speeches of preparation, it stands recorded that no impeachment has ever been followed up by the Assembly. After holding the accused up to the execration of those who are credulous enough to believe them in earnest, the prosecution is generally dropped, on the ground that the Government is unjust, and will not dispossess and ruin the victim on their simple address. The mode of conducting the inquiry is of a piece with the cruel farce throughout. The accusation is referred to a committee of five members, of whom one only is generally present to examine witnesses, and do what seems to him good. Even this shallow show of justice may be dispensed with; for, in the enquiry against Judge Kerr, the accusing party was surprised by the present Attorney-General of the province in one of the committee rooms...not a committee-man present—doors locked, examining his own witnesses. On being asked his authority for such a mode of acting, he stated that he proceeded by direction. The wonder is, not that impeachments are frequent, but that they are so few, seeing that a premium is held out upon them, and that one impeachment is as good as a fortune in hand. For instance, Judge Vallières, then (1828) a member of the bar, brought up the petition against Judge Kerr; gave evidence, referring to matters sixteen years old, and conducted the inquiry. He was promoted to the bench by Sir James Kemp, in 1829. Philippe Panet, a member, one of the witnesses against Judge Kerr and Attorney-General Stewart, was promoted to the bench by Lord Aylmer, in 1832. Ebenezer Peck, Esq., a member, who brought charges against Judge Fletcher, was presented with a silk gown by Lord Aylmer in 1832. A. Quesnel, Esq., a member, the same. With such examples, the marvel will be, that more plentiful crops of prosecutions are not sown and reaped.

Our readers must feel a curiosity, very natural enough, for some information touching the redoubtable House of Assembly itself, and its composition. We beg them to bear in mind the heroic deeds it has accomplished, and the more heroic exploits it is meditating; how valiantly the members have warred with the almost unresisting Legislative Council; how daringly they have assaulted law-officers and judges; how formidably they enter into session preceded by their Committee of Grievances, and supported by the Vigers, Feltons, Toncours, Evanses, Dickersons, and all the other hired array of spies and informers... of the Castles and Oivers; how fiercely they can harp the Governor-General absent, in whose presence they would fawn and flick the dust, and expunge his messages from the journals, when fairly recovered from the awe and trepidation their delivery had caused them. Gentle reader! behold the joints, not of the O'Connell, but of the Papineau tail. The actual members of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada consist of

2 merchants.

4 in general trade, or wholesale storekeepers.

1 publican and sinner, alias tavern keeper.

1 bailiff (alias bum) Court of King's Bench.

14 farmers or habitants.

2 professions and trades unknown, probably gentlemen at large.

1 Lieutenant R. N. half-pay.

1 collector of inland customs.

1 mariner, master of a boat.

3 persons of independent means.

13 attorneys.

10 notaries.

11 surgeons.

2 land surveyors.

This is the Barebones' Parliament of Lower Canada, and it will bear a comparison even with the original Tail in this country, which is free of the Beggarman's Kitchen, for baw and grub, and roasts, three in a bed,

somewhere about St. Gilse's. Some of the "place"—Gould, Gillespie, and Legan, are stigmatized as "intriguers," and as carrying on a "hateful and mendacious correspondence" with the Colonial Office—Mr. Robinson, M. P. for Worcester, as the "paid director of the Land Company," and furthermore as "a vile sharper (scrooc)—the judges are styled "prevarica-

* Nathaniel Gould, Esq. of the highly respectable firm Gould, Dowle, & Co. to whom Lower Canada owes so much. Mr. Gould is the same name, and a near relative of the late Nathaniel Gould, Esq. not more known and respected for his tens of thousands spent in charities during life, as well as his tens of thousands bequeathed to public charities at his death; than known, beloved, and revered as the friend of the poor factory children of Lancashire, and the author of a factory bill passed for their protection after a most strenuous opposition, somewhere about the year 1815 or 1816—many years before Mr. Sadler benevolently undertook the same task in Yorkshire.

to be continued.

MISCELLANY.

THE THREE ADVICES.

BY T. CROPPON CROAKER, ESQ. F. S. A.

There once came, what of late happened so often in Ireland, a hard year. When the crops failed, there was beggary and misfortune from one end of the island to the other. At that time a great many poor people had to quit the country for want of employment, and through the high price of provisions. Among others, John Carson was under the necessity of going over to England, to try if he could get work; and of leaving his wife and family behind him, begging for a bite and a sup up and down, and trusting to the charity of good Christians.

John was a smart young fellow, handy at any work, from the hay field to the stable and willing to earn the bread he ate; and he was soon engaged by a gentleman. The English are mighty strict upon Irish servants; he was to have twelve guineas a year wages, but the money was not to be paid until the end of the year, and he was to forfeit the entire twelve guineas in the lumb, if he misconducted himself in any way within the twelve months. John Carson was to be sure upon his best behaviour, and conducted himself in every particular so well for the whole time, there was no faulting him late or early, and the wages were fairly his.

The term of his agreement being expired, he determined on returning home, notwithstanding his master, who had a great regard for him, pressed him to remain, and asked him if he had any reason to be dissatisfied with his treatment.

"No reason in life, sir," said John; "you've been a good master, and a kind master to me; the Lord spare you over your family; but I left a wife with two small children of my own at home, after me in Ireland, and your honor would never wish to keep me from them entirely.—The wife and the children!"

"Well, John," said the gentleman, "you have earned your twelve guineas, and you have been, in every respect, so good a servant, that, if you are agreeable, I intend giving you what is worth the twelve guineas ten times over, in place of your wages. But you shall have your choice—will you take what I offer, on my word?"

John saw no reason to think that his master was jesting with him, or was insincere in making the offer; and, therefore, after slight consideration, told him that he agreed to take as his wages whatever he would advise whether it was twelve guineas or not.

"Then listen attentively to my words," said the gentleman.

"First—I would teach you this—Never to take a byroad when you have the highway."

"Secondly—Take heed not to lodge in the house where an old man is married to a young woman."

"And thirdly—Remember that honesty is the best policy."

"These are the Three Advices I pay you with; and they are in value far beyond any gold; however, here is a guinea for your travelling charges, and two cakes, one of which you must give to your wife, and the other you must not eat yourself until you have done so, and I charge you to be careful of them."

It was not without some reluctance on the part of John Carson that he was brought to accept mere words for wages, or could be persuaded that they were more precious than golden guineas. His faith in his master was however so strong, that he at length became satisfied.

John set out for Ireland the next morning early: but he had not proceeded far, before he overtook two pedlars who were travelling the same way. He entered into conversation with them, and found them a pair of merry fellows, who proved excellent company on the road. Now it happened, towards the end of their day's journey, when they were all tired with walking, that they came to a wood through which there was a path that shortened the distance to the town they were going towards, by two miles. The pedlars advised John to go with them through the wood; but he refused to leave the highway, telling them, at the same time, he would meet them again at a

certain house in the town, where travellers put up. John was willing to try the worth of the advice which his master had given him; and he arrived in safety, and took up his quarters in the appointed place. While he was eating his supper, an old man came hobbling into the kitchen, and gave orders about different matter there, and then went out again. John would have taken no particular notice of this; but, immediately after, a young woman, young enough to be the old man's daughter, came in, and gave orders exactly the contrary of what the old man had given, calling him at the same time a great many hard names, such as an old fool, an old dotard, and so on.

When she was gone, John inquired who the old man was. "He is the landlord," said the servant; "and heaven help him! a dog's life he has led since he married his last wife."

"What?" said John with surprise, "is that young woman the landlord's wife? I see I must not remain in this house to-night; and, tired as he was, he got up to leave it, but went no farther than the door before he met the two pedlars, all cut and bleeding, coming in, for they had been robbed and almost murdered in the wood. John was very sorry to see them in that condition, and advised them not to lodge in the house, telling them with a significant nod, that all was not right there; but the poor pedlars were so weary and so bruised, that they would stop where they were, and disregarded the advice.

Rather than remain in the house, John retired to the stable, and laid himself down upon a bundle of straw, where he slept soundly for some time. About the middle of the night, he heard two persons come into the stable, and on listening to their conversation, discovered that it was the landlady and a man laying a plan how to murder her husband. In the morning John renewed his journey; but at the next town in the town he had left had been murdered, and that two pedlars, whose clothes were all covered with blood, had been taken up for the crime, and were going to be hanged. John, without ever mentioning what he had overheard to any person, determined to save the pedlars if possible, and so returned in order to attend their trial.

On going into the court, he saw the two men at the bar; and the young woman and the man whose voice he had heard in the stable, swearing their innocent lives away. But the judges allowed him to give his evidence, and he told every particular of what had occurred. The man and the young woman instantly confessed their guilt; the poor pedlars were at once acquitted; and the judge ordered a large reward to be paid to John Carson, as through his means the real murderers were brought to justice.

John now proceeded towards home, fully convinced of the value of two of the advices which his master had given him. On arriving at his cabin, he found his wife and children rejoicing over a purse of gold which the eldest boy had picked up on the road that morning. Whilst he was away they had endured all the miseries which the wretched families of those who go to seek work in England are exposed to. With precarious food, without a bed to lie down on, or a roof to shelter them, they have wandered through the country, seeking food from door to door of a starving population; and when a single potato was bestowed, showering down blessings and thanks on the giver; not in the set phrases of the mendicant, but in a burst of eloquence too fervid not to gush direct from the heart. Those only who have seen a family of such beggars as I describe, can fancy the joy with which the poor woman welcomed her husband back, and informed him of the purse full of gold.

"And where did Mick, my boy, find it?" inquired John Carson.

"It was the young squire, for certain, who dropped it," said his wife; "for he rode down the road this morning, and was leaping his horse in the very gap where Mick picked it up; but sure, John, he has money enough besides, and never the half-penny have I to buy my poor childer a bit to eat this blessed night."

"Never mind that," said John; "do as I bid you, and take up the purse at once to the big house, and ask for the young squire. I have two cakes which I brought every step of the way with me from England, and they will do for the children's supper. I ought surely to remember as good right I have, what my master told me for my twelve month's wages, seeing I never, as yet, found what he said to be wrong."

"And what did he say?" inquired his wife.

"That honesty is the best policy," answered John.

"'Tis very well, and 'tis mighty easy for them to say so that have never been sore tempted, by distress and famine, to say otherwise; but your bidding is enough for me, John."

Straightway she went to the big house, and inquired for the young squire; but she was denied the liberty to speak to him.

"You must tell me your business, honest woman," said a servant, with a head all powdered and frizzled like a cauliflower, and who had on a coat covered with gold and

silver lace and buttons, and every thing in the world.

"If you knew but all," said she, "I am an honest woman, for I've brought a purse full of gold to the young master, that my little boy picked up by the roadside; for surely it is his, as nobody else could have so much money."

"Let me see it," said the servant. "Ay, it's all right—I'll take care of it...you need not trouble yourself any more about the matter;" and so saying, he slapped the door in her face. When she returned, her husband produced the two cakes which his master gave him on parting; and breaking one to divide between his children, how was he astonished at finding six golden guineas in it; and when he took the other and broke it, he found as many more! He then remembered the words of his generous master, who desired him to give one of the cakes to his wife, and not to eat the other himself until that time; and this was the way his master took to conceal his wages, lest he should have been robbed, or have lost the money on the road.

The following day, as John was standing near his cabin-door, and turning over in his own mind what he should do with his money, the same young squire came riding down the road. John pulled off his hat, for he had not forgot his manners through the means of his travelling to foreign parts, and then made so bold as to inquire if his honour had got the purse he lost.

"Why, it is true enough, my good fellow," said the squire, "I did lose my purse yesterday, and I hope you were lucky enough to find it; for if that is your cabin, you seem to be very poor, and shall keep it as a reward for your honesty."

"Then the servant up at the big house never gave it to your honour last night after taking it from Nance...she's my wife, your honour—and telling her it was all right."

"Oh, I must look into this business," said the squire.

"Did you say your wife, my poor man, gave my purse to a servant...to what servant?"

"I can't tell his name rightly," said John, "because I don't know it; but never trust Nance's eyes again if she can't point him out to your honour, if so your honour's desirous of knowing."

"Then do you and Nance, as you call her, come up to the hall this evening, and I'll inquire into the matter, I promise you."

So saying, the squire rode off.

John and his wife went up accordingly in the evening, and gave a small rap with the big knocker at the great door. The door was opened by a grand servant, who, without hearing what the poor people had to say, exclaimed, "Oh go!—go—what business can you have here?" and shut the door.

John's wife burst out crying—"There," said she, sobbing as if her heart would break, "I knew that would be the end of it."

But John had not been in merry England merely to get his twelve guineas packed in two cakes. "No," said he firmly, "right is right, and I'll see the end of it." So he sat himself down on the step of the door, determined not to go until he saw the young squire; and, as it happened, it was not long before he came out.

"I have been expecting you some time, John," said he; "come in and bring your wife in; and he made them go before him into the house. Immediately he directed all the servants to come up stairs: and such an army of them as there was! It was a real sight to see them."

"Which of you," said the young squire, without making further words, "which of you all did this honest woman give my purse to?"—but there was no answer. "Well, I suppose she must be mistaken, unless she can tell herself."

John's wife at once pointed her finger towards the head footman; "there he is," said she, "If all the world were to the fore...clergyman, magistrate, judge, jury, and...there he is, and I'm ready to take my bible-oath to him—there he is who told me it was all right when he took the purse, and slammed the door in my face, without as much as thank ye for it."

The conscious footman turned pale. "What is this I hear?" said his master. "If this woman gave you my purse, William, why did you not give it to me?"

The servant stammered out a denial; but his master insisted on his being searched, and the purse was found in his pocket.

"John," said the gentleman turning round, "you shall be no loser by this affair. Here are ten guineas for you; go home now, but I will not forget your wife's honesty."

Within a month, John Carson was settled in a nice new-slated house, which the squire had finished and made ready for him. What with his wages, and the reward he had got from the judge, and the ten guineas for returning the purse, he was well to do in the world, and was soon able to stock a small farm, where he lived respected all his days. On his death bed, he gave his children the very Three Advices which his master had given him on parting:

Never to take a byroad when they could follow the highway.

Never to lodge in the house where an old man was married to a young woman.

And, above all, to remember that honesty is the best policy.

THE STANDARD.

For the Mississquoi Standard.

No. XVIII.

We now expect every day to hear of the arrival of the new Governor, and the other royal Commissioners, whom the Government of the parent country has entrusted with the responsible and delicate office of settling the difficulties which have long agitated the public mind. That the Commissioners are instructed to labour hard in the task of conciliation, there can be no room left for doubt; but that their exertions will be crowned with success, may admit of such apprehensions as will keep the expectations of the most sanguine at a low ebb. Conciliation and indulgence have uniformly been met by a determination not to be satisfied; and I fear that we are not yet in the humour of listening to the voice of reason.

The general policy of the Home Government, with respect to Lower Canada, since the passing of the "Act 14, Geo. III. Chap. 83," in the year 1774, has ever been that of indulgence, the most unreasonable and unaccountable. From the time of the conquest till the 1st May, 1775, the laws of England were administered in the province, but from and after this date, the English laws, and the practice of the Courts were annulled, and the colony was, in every thing but the name, abandoned to the operation of all the principles requisite to the formation and rearing of a French nation. Here was laid the grand error, and the Constitutional act of 1791 confirms and perpetuates the evil. History shews that the acts of the Imperial Parliament humoured the French inhabitants, particularly their leaders who knew how to take advantage of the misplaced generosity of England, until they are actually spoiled. Under some administrations, however, attempts have been made to protect the rights of British subjects, but were soon abandoned. Sir James H. Craig, as a most faithful representative of the King, acted under instructions from the Colonial office which were intended to infuse English feelings and English principles throughout all classes of the population. Had that energetic, truly patriotic Governor lived, and been sustained in the exercise of his functions, a vast deal of what had been improvidently yielded, might have been recovered, and a sound, healthy tone given to the Province. But the Canadian leaders raised the hue and cry of grievances; and so to pacify them, Sir Geo. Prevost was sent to conciliate their favour, that is, to undo the effects of the former administration. Those two Governors acted under instructions from the Colonial office. The same game was played under the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie and of Sir James Kempt. The former was instructed to maintain the rights of the empire, and though recalled, when it was found that his policy was unpalatable to the leaders of opposition, he was, as matter of justice, most fully approved of; the latter was instructed to conciliate. But his conciliating policy was of no avail, because it did not go far enough to satisfy the demand. The grievances grew up even under him; inasmuch that it was well understood at the time that he could not have proceeded much longer with the House of Assembly without being in as ill a favour with that Body as the present Governor.

Sir James Kempt was succeeded by his Excellency, Lord Aylmer, a nobleman who must, I should think, be allowed to possess the virtues of patience, forbearance, and imperturbed magnanimity and evenness of temper in a very high degree, under the most insolent treatment, and wanton provocations. Every method which cunning, shiftness designs, premeditated insults, and deeply rooted malignity could suggest, in order to wound his feelings and put him off his guard, was put in requisition, but to the honour of Lord Aylmer, every one failed, and his enemies have only gained the unenvied distinction of having manifested unto all men the maliceousness and perverse obliquity of their nature. In his government a succession of the King's ministers, though of different parties in the state, and pursuing different lines of policy, has sustained him; and when he was recalled, the official approbation of his conduct was unusually frank, explicit and ample. He will leave his government without a stain on his character. If at any time he erred in judgment, none but an enemy can impeach his will. He was impeached by the House of Assembly before a reformed Parliament where they have many friends, but not a man was found among even these to sustain the groundless malice, or to mention the foul charge. This fact ought to suffice the cheeks of his enemies with the crimson glow of shame, if they are not lost to all generous emotions. Why then was such a man recalled from the performance of his duty? Why was he recalled by Lord Glenelg who was compelled by the voice of unyielding truth, and the language of facts, to convey to him such unqualified approbation of his conduct? Was Lord Aylmer not conciliatory enough? On this head they did not undertake to select an exception but the leaders of the Assembly hate him, and to please them he must be taken away, and room made for another. Now, unless the new Governor is prepared to surrender all the demands of the 92 Resolutions, and all the demands of the Petition of last December, together with all the demands appended thereto, I ask if there is any probability that he will be held in greater esteem, on his refusal to comply, than Lord Aylmer is?

The Royal Commissioners will, no doubt, treat with the Assembly; but if they would learn the truth, they must travel through the country, and see with their own eyes, the actual condition of the people, and hear what they say of their grievances. If they do so they will soon be convinced that what complaints there are against the Government are borrowed, as in the late resolutions

passed at Dunham Flat, from the representatives in Parliament. There are many of the speeches and messages of Lord Aylmer that do him honour not merely from the ability which they display, but from the good sense, and sound views, and wisdom which they contain. One of these at an early period of his administration has always struck me as a master piece of the kind. It shews not only the spirit of the governor, but also the temper in which the Government of England treated the province at all times. It is that of 23d March, 1831, in answer to the House of Assembly, when requested to transmit an address and a petition of Grievances to His Majesty. I will here present it to the reader in fulfillment of a promise I made some time ago.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

"I shall not fail to transmit without delay to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, your petition to the King; and as it will, no doubt be expected by His Majesty's Government, that my communication shall be accompanied by some observations of my own, referring to the various subjects embraced in the said petition, I think it necessary on the present occasion to make a few remarks, to which I solicit your serious attention: more especially as it may be that I have yet something to learn regarding the ulterior views of the House of Assembly.

"I can assure you, gentlemen, that I have derived satisfaction from listening to the petition which has just been read by Mr. Speaker, because the subject matter of it is distinct and tangible, and because I feel assured that of the causes of complaint therein set forth, many will be eventually removed and others modified. In the meanwhile it is very agreeable to me to have it in my power to state that some of those causes of complaint have been already put by me in a train of amelioration at least, if not of removal altogether, and I beg the House of Assembly to believe, that my efforts shall be unremitting in pursuing the same course to the utmost extent of my authority as the King's Representative.

"Thus far I can with a safe conscience declare that the present communication is satisfactory to me; but I cannot conceal from the House, that it would have been infinitely more so, could I feel assured that the whole matter of their complaints is comprised in this petition. Gentlemen, I must go a step further than this, and confess to you that I cannot divest my mind of anxiety on this subject—it is with the view of being relieved from this state of anxiety that I now come forward, to entreat you will admit me to your confidence, and acquaint me whether I am to expect any and what further communications on the subject of complaints and grievances?

"I think I have a claim upon you for the confidence I now solicit.

"The propositions which, upon a recent occasion I was commanded by the King to make to you on the subject of Finance were laid before you in the plainest and most straightforward manner—nothing was concealed—nothing was glossed over—and I even believe that I should have been justified, had I made those propositions more palatable to you than I have done. But I considered that any thing which could bear, even for a moment, the appearance of trick, or manoeuvre, on so grave an occasion was unworthy of His Majesty's Government, and an injustice to the frank and loyal character of the Canadian people.

"What I now ask in return for this fair dealing is a corresponding proceeding on the part of the House of Assembly.

"Am I to understand that the petition, which I have just now heard read, conveys all that the House of Assembly have to complain of up to this day, or am I to understand that there remains something behind...some unripe grievance or complaint which it may be intended to bring forward hereafter, when those now produced shall have been disposed of? This is the information I ask of you.

"This, Gentlemen, is the information, which I will even implore you to afford me, in the name of the King, our Sovereign, who is sincerity itself, and in the name of the brave and honest people of Canada, who are so well entitled to expect fair dealing in every quarter; and now if there be any stray complaint—any grievance, however inconsiderable in itself, which may have been overlooked when this petition was adopted by the House, I beseech you gentlemen, to take it back again in order that the deficiency may be supplied, and that thus both King and people may be enabled at one view to see the whole extent of what you complain of and what you require.

"Whether this appeal to your candour shall draw from you any further declaration, stating that your petition contains the whole matter of your complaints and grievances, or that you shall maintain silence, I shall equally consider that I have acquired a full and distinct knowledge of the whole of your complaints and grievances, up to the present period. Your petition will be accompanied by an assurance from me to that effect, and my most fervent wishes that it may be productive of such measures as shall restore perfect harmony to this favoured land, where I firmly believe a larger share of happiness and prosperity is to be found than amongst any other people in the universe.

AYLMER. Governor-in-Chief,
Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, March 23, 1831.
On these principles of moderation, conciliation and justice the administration of Lord Aylmer has been uniformly conducted, and if we put his speeches, messages to the Legislature, and public acts in contrast with the infuriated invectives and mad resolutions of the majority of the people's representatives, how dreadfully must they suffer in a moral point of view! In vain shall we look for any, the least indication of justice and moderation on their part to meet the benevolent spirit of the government. The Royal Commissioners cannot be more conciliatory than the government has been for many years; and if they shall be

much more profuse in concessions than Lord Goderich, they may at once surrender the province. The spirit of mildness, conciliation and concession has already been exhausted to no purpose, and therefore unless the Commissioners come, not only prepared to be mild and just, but also to be firm, and fix limits to concession, the Commission will eventuate in no good. Justice to the King's Government, and to the rights of British subjects imperatively demands that the Commissioners shall establish such limits as will guarantee both the rights of the crown and the rights of the subject on a proper basis, and then maintain them without any more vacillation. S. D.

To the Editor of the Mississquoi Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—I have long laid down this rule to myself, never to press forward officially to perform any act, either for an individual or for the public, while I think it might be better performed by others more competent, and it is only where I perceive an evident lack of service on the part of such, that I sometimes reluctantly and timidly offer mine.—A correspondent from the region of "Stanbridge Ridge," lately asked what the Complimented of the Dunham meeting had done in Parliament more than his colleague to merit the approbation of that respectable and consistent assembly, and I really thought that, among all your numerous readers, some one might have assumed the easy task of giving the desired information. Whether it was that none of them was able to tell, or that they were all waiting, each for the other, I cannot say; but as none has come forward, I have resolved, taking advantage of the rainy days, to undertake the business myself. Before I proceed, however, I have a mind to settle a small account with your querist "I want to know." I would recommend to that personage the next time he talks about a pretension square, and an M. P., to forswear all such disrespectful terms as our *Baillif*, and to use such honorable, and deferential phrases as are due to his rank, talents, and character. It is true, I have heard sundry persons on "Stanbridge Ridge" and elsewhere, call the Complimented one our dear *Baillif*, the additional loving epithet being, doubtless, *expressed* by certain experimental remembrances on the part of the users, but then, the evil example of others can never justify the arrogant presumption of "I want to know."

Having thus, in my own peculiarly mild and modest manner, reprehended his forward rudeness to a gentleman who, if his ambition be equal to his merit, may yet occupy a high station in the Executive department of the State, I shall now give him the information he desires.

The superior doings, then, of the approbated member were such as his colleague could not have performed had he tried. Whenever a question was before the House involving principles and likely to draw him out directly one side or the other, he took sick and went to bed, and it is not every representative that will, or can make himself sick for his constituents.

A consultation of Clique Doctors was held upon his case, and as Doctors will differ, we have heard that their opinions were various. The minority declared his malady to be *tremor mentis*, caused by certain tidings from the country, and honestly recommended large doses of Consistency; but the majority, who of course were right, pronounced it to be only a slight cold, caught in the House where they were without wood, or caused by wearing a damp under garment which his washerwoman could not afford to dry for nothing, and ordered a strong pull at a new patent medicine which they denominated "Contingent Alkalies."

If "I want to know" does not know now, and if he does not forthwith add to his knowledge of the subject, he but little deserves such a worthy representative. O. P. Q.

To the Editor of the Mississquoi Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: Had Mr. Vaughan, like an honest witness, told the whole truth and *nothing but the truth*, relative to the proceedings of the Agricultural Society, you had not been troubled with any further remarks from me. He has charged me with making "false assertions," whilst he has neglected to prove them so; nay, he has admitted sufficient to satisfy "any unprejudiced mind" that my statements were true. Allow me to shew you his proof of the falsehood of my assertions. I asserted, in substance, that he did not proceed first to ascertain who were actual members and who wished to become so, as had been the invariable custom of the Society. Mr. Vaughan says "the first business that was done, was to revise the list of articles upon which premiums were offered last year."

I asserted that the question of membership was not mooted at all until the motion was made that the next Cattle Shew be held at Dunham Flat. Mr. Vaughan admits it.

I asserted that an amendment was proposed that it be held at Freleighsburg; Mr. Vaughan says "it was moved and seconded that the annual Cattle Shew for the present year, be held at Dunham Flat, it was immediately after moved and seconded that said Shew be held at Freleighsburg; the latter motion was not put as an amendment, but as an original motion." Then "said motions being put," &c.

Mr. Vaughan treats them as separate *original* motions, and then says that they were decided by one single vote. How could that have been? The facts are as I asserted, and as Mr. Vaughan admits, that he put the Dunham motion first, and he now holds the minority against Dunham as in favor of Freleighsburg. He therefore mixed the two motions, although he says, they were entirely separate and original, and through ignorance or intention, took the vote only upon one. A novel mode of proceeding. It is absurd to declare the minority on the Dunham motion to have voted in favor of Freleighsburg; as well might he declare it to have voted in favor of the motion which he himself made, that the Society be abolished. So much for his shuffling concerning the "amendment."

I asserted that "the President said that he could not take it upon himself to say whether there was any members present," &c. Mr. Vaughan now says, "I did refuse to put the motion declaring it improper and illegal. I might have said that I could not say that they were legal members," &c. And yet Mr. Vaughan took the votes of those whom he did not know to have any business with the society at all.

I beg to assure Mr. Vaughan that I sought not a quarrel with him, but I did wish to lay before

the members a vindication of my own personal honor from the attack made at Stanbridge meeting; a meeting of which Mr. Vaughan wishes to avoid speaking, because he knows that the proceedings were inconsistent with the Act. Mr. Vaughan must be aware that I omitted circumstances which are little to his credit as President of the society, such as the fact of his rising in a great rage and declaring in open meeting, with the vehemence of a partisan, that he was surprised at the people of Freleighsburg wishing to keep the Cattle Shew at that place, as it had already been held there two years, and that he (*the President*) would now move that the Agricultural Society for this county be abolished, and he would make his report to the Governor accordingly.

To answer to the questions he has put to me, I reply, that he seems to be the chief enemy of the Society, by adopting conduct first irregular, and afterwards decidedly illegal. I never have refused to exhibit the records to the President at any time, and the resolution which he mentions I never heard of nor saw until I read his communication. So far was Mr. Vaughan from being refused the records that he actually had them on the table before him at both meetings; at the latter meeting Mr. Vaughan asked me whether I would make out an order calling a meeting at Stanbridge. I replied, "certainly, I would follow his directions," and accordingly made out the order in his presence. This Mr. Vaughan cannot deny. So much for Mr. Vaughan's consistency, and the truth of the first of the Stanbridge resolutions.

On the day of the Stanbridge meeting I sent Mr. Vaughan a private message, by an officer of the Society, stating that indisposition prevented my attendance. His gentlemanly remarks thereon to the meeting, I forbear taking any notice of. I subsequently addressed a note to him requesting an explanation of the Stanbridge resolution, which for reasons known to himself he has not deigned to answer.

I have not allowed to Mr. Vaughan, that he possesses the right to settle all disputes arising in the society; but pointed out to him how the present disputes were to be composed.

I beg to enquire of Mr. Vaughan whether he as President, made returns of the proceedings of the Society last year, within the first fifteen days of the session of the Legislature? and whether he intends to make out a garbled statement and return under oath, a certified list of the members of the press for the year, together with the amount of money subscribed, without access to the records, where alone the information can be truly ascertained?

With Mr. Vaughan's conduct, as President of the Agricultural Society, I have now done, with his private character I have not interfered; I leave him at liberty to use as many ungentlemanly epithets and prevaricating statements as may suit his convenience.

I am, &c.
ANSON KEMP, Secretary
C. M. A. S.
Freleighsburg, August 25, 1835.

To the Editor of the Mississquoi Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: I have seen a Communication in your paper of the 18th inst., signed C. R. Vaughan, insinuating that there were now "about 16 pounds in the hands of the Treasurer belonging to the Society, and that the Act is silent in pointing out any way to get that money from his hands, as it is in making any provisions for the appointment of a secretary, should the one chosen refuse to act?" and very significantly asking, "whether the same cannot be commanded by the Secretary, and can be divided between two or three favorites who are determined to destroy the Society?" I beg leave to remind Mr. Vaughan that I have neither paid out any of the Society's money illegally, nor applied it to my private purposes; and that whenever he shall pay over to the Treasurer the balance in his hands of the money drawn from Government a year ago, no matter how small the amount, and the sums received and now in the hands of his manufacturer Treasurer, the whole shall be accounted for in the proper manner. Besides, if he is not already satisfied, after having had my books in his possession from the 27th June to the 26th July, and after having returned them with an expression of his approval, I hold myself in readiness to exhibit them to any member of the Society when called upon. I further beg to remind Mr. Vaughan that with honorable men, his case cannot but be open to suspicion, since he wantonly endeavors to bolster up his character as president, by a false and uncalled for insinuation against me. For that underhand iniquation, scandalous and black as it is, I hold no other feeling than that of perfect contempt.

OREN J. KEMP, Treasurer,
C. M. A. S.
Freleighsburg, August 25, 1835.

The Constitutional Association of Quebec waited on Lord Aylmer with an Address,

To this His Excellency was pleased to reply in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with sentiments of heartfelt satisfaction the kind expressions of regret at my approaching departure from this Province, conveyed in the Address which you have just done me the favour to present to me on the part of the Constitutional Association of Quebec.

The relation in which I have been made to stand with the House of Assembly in discharging my public duty, having been assigned as a motive for my recall from this Government by His Majesty's Ministers, I find it necessary to advert to certain proceedings of the Assembly regarding myself.

On two several occasions within the last two years, complaints of the most serious nature affecting my public character and conduct in the Administration of the Government of this Province have been brought forward by the House of Assembly in petitions addressed to the King, and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament. Their Petition addressed to the House of Commons in the first instance contained an urgent appeal to that Honourable House to bring and to support impeachments against me before the House of Lords; but although the committee to which that Peti-

tion was referred was engaged during three months in investigating the various subjects of complaint it contained, their report, subsequently adopted by the House does not allude in the remotest degree to the demand of the Assembly for my impeachment.

Nevertheless, the Assembly, nowise disengaged by the failure of this first attempt, again approached the House of Commons during the present Session of the Imperial Parliament with a renewed demand for my impeachment: and to their former complaints others of a still darker complexion were added. But all to no purpose—for it does not appear that any steps whatever have been taken by the House upon this second petition of the Assembly.

For the success of the House of Assembly in their attempts to injure me in the estimation of His Majesty and his confidential advisers, I have only to refer to the Despatches from the Colonial Department recently published by my order in the Official Gazette of the Province.

From the above rapid sketch it will be perceived that the various efforts of the House of Assembly to injure my public character have only ended in exposing the impotence of their hostility towards me.

But there is another point of view in which this subject deserves to be regarded, and it is one which involves considerations of infinitely more importance than any of personal nature affecting an individual like myself.

The failure of these repeated attempts to establish the truth of charges so solemnly, and so earnestly brought under the consideration of the King and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, unavoidably places the moral character of the House of Assembly in a very equivocal position; and it may therefore be reasonably expected, that the Assembly in order to redeem its own credit, and in justice to their constituents who are necessarily (however innocently and unconsciously) involved in this disreputable suit, undertaken in their name, and on their behalf,—the Assembly, I say, cannot but consider themselves imperatively called upon to renew their demand to the House of Commons for my impeachment before the House of Lords.

Should any such demand be made, the House of Assembly may be assured of having my best wishes for the success of it; it is what I have long and ardently looked forward to; for if, happily, their cause should ever come to a hearing before the House of Lords, my accusers will find, when in presence of that august tribunal, that assertions however confidently advanced, will not there be suffered to pass current for facts, neither will vituperation be mistaken for argument.

I come to the subject of my recall from this Government, which I cannot pass over in silence: since it is in fact, the particular circumstance which has given rise to your address.

It would be highly unjust towards those Ministers of the Crown who spontaneously, and without any solicitation whatever on my part, did me the honor of selecting me for the very important office of Governor-in-Chief of British North America, to suppose that upon that occasion they were actuated by any other motive than a conscientious belief that by so doing they best consulted the public interest.

In like manner, those other Ministers of the Crown who have subsequently filled the situation of Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and whose approval of my public conduct you are acquainted with, must have considered that by maintaining me in the office of Governor-in-Chief, they also, were consulting the public interest.

His Majesty's present Ministers, however, immediately upon coming into office, have taken an opposite view of this subject for I am now informed by Lord Glenelg, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in his Despatch of the 6th of May last, addressed to me (which will be found amongst the Despatches recently published by my order in the Official Gazette of the Province, for general information,) that "he shall best consult the public interest by apprising me that my administration of the affairs of Lower Canada must be considered as finally terminated."

have hitherto stood in the way of my success, I am, nevertheless, of opinion that the present state of the Province, unpronouncing as it may appear to a superficial observer, holds out every encouragement to adoption of measures that would at once put an end to the difficulties to which I have alluded, and which will cease to be formidable the very moment of their being fairly grappled with.

To have been the instrument of carrying such measures into effect would be to me a never failing source of gratification during the remainder of my life. Since, however this has been denied me, I have only to hope that on my return to the Seat of the Imperial Government, the representations it will be my duty to make, may be productive of good to the Province. Should such be the result of my removal from this Government; and that having ceased to be officially connected with Lower Canada, I shall have the good fortune to accomplish more for its advantage than it was in my power to effect during my Administration of its affairs, then, Gentlemen, I shall say, that my recall, far from untimely, will have proved a singularly well-timed measure.

You may be assured that I shall not fail to convey, if I may be so permitted, to the foot of the throne the views of the Constitutional Association as expressed in the Resolutions of which you have delivered me a copy; and in an especial manner I shall consider it to be my duty to represent to our gracious Sovereign (what is in truth the conviction of my own mind) that he has not in the wide extent of his dominions, subjects more loyal and devoted than the members of the Constitutional Association of Quebec.

The flattering testimony and regard and good opinion of the Constitutional Association of Quebec, addressed to me in the concluding passage of your address, could not fail to prove highly gratifying to my feelings under any circumstances... How much more so is it when I consider the efforts which have with such unwearied perseverance been made, to blacken and defame my character from the very hour of my arrival in Canada to the present time; and that during that period every act of mine has been made the theme either of virulent, invective, or unworthy detraction.

But, Gentlemen, the evil has produced its own remedy, since the favorable sentiments towards me expressed in your address, and for which I now offer my warm and sincere thanks to the Constitutional Association of Quebec, have furnished me with the best answer that can be made to those who have sought to injure me in the estimation of my fellow subjects.

And now, Gentlemen, farewell, and may every happiness and prosperity attend you, and all those who are parties to the Address which has just been communicated to me.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Bartholomew Currycomb thinks us rather soft; let him send his communication where he knows it will be admitted, we open not the Standard to such trash.

We have received R. S. of 24th June. He has addressed the wrong individuals; he should write *quoniam certe* to the Civil Sec. of Upper Canada. We have in part remedied his mistake.

"AGRICULTURALIST," in our next.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, AUGUST 25, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

To ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

The 8th resolution is a strange one; it approves of the conduct of Ephraim Knight M. P. P. during the last session of Parliament. "If the course pursued by me," says the Bailiff M. P. P. "has given offence to any one, or is objected to, I shall be happy if they will come forward and express themselves." Mr. Knight has thrown the gauntlet, and we take it up. His words imply that he will defend himself if his conduct is "objected to"; he shall run the gauntlet before we have done with him. We accept his challenge purely on public grounds, we protest against our readers imagining that we suppose his private character to deserve such notice at our hands. Mr. Knight, at the poll read from a paper, for he is incapable of delivering or writing a speech—the principles—as far as an ignorant man could lay down principles—which were to guide him in Parliament. But for the 8th resolution, we could not have guessed that he had not acted upon those principles, and consequently preserved in so far his honesty. Mr. Knight abandoned his duties in the Assembly, for his name does not appear on divisions of the House, except on a few occasions, where his politics could not with certainty be fixed.

The eighth resolution, however, supplies the lack of evidence, presented by his course in Parliament, and stamps upon him the inexpressible meanness of having *feigned the sickness* under which he reported himself to have labored in Quebec, for no one can be entitled to thanks for having been actually sick. From the expressions he used at the Poll, he proves himself *guilty of deceit*, and by the eighth resolution he convicts himself, in addition, of the most *despicable meanness*. There is one redeeming point in the resolution,—and this point assists in strengthening the internal evidence, that the set were not the production of the county—no man in the county—squatter nor free holder—was found, so lost to all regard for his private character, as to appear either as mover or seconder. "I am happy," says the Bailiff, "that my conduct has merited the approbation of my intelligent constituents." To have moved or seconded the resolution would have been to participate in the disgrace or honor of Mr. K.'s character...let Mr. K. say which...but that is a step which no honest man was hardy enough to undertake. Let him judge from that of the degree of "approbation his conduct merited."

Mr. K. says, in the speech reported of him, that "previous to his election he had not given the affairs of the Province his serious attention." The man speaks truth, for he is as incapable of giving political affairs "serious attention," as he is of understanding them, if he could give "serious attention." The cock and bull story concerning the Englishman at Henryville—whether true or false, we know not—shews him guilty of the wicked action of imposing on himself, or to be possessed of a mind as discriminating, and as capable of judging as that of a child. Mr. Knight, by pretending to be in darkness himself, as to his motives, wishes to throw the mantle over others. Knows, it is said, (will Mr. K. excuse the proverb?) are of all people the least trusting; so Mr. K., although no knave, not willing to trust even himself with his real motive for forfeiting a sacred pledge, is jealous of trusting it with others. He is Ninny enough to suppose that all are ninny like himself. Unless actions not to be misunderstood, evince a motive, we impute none to any man, not even to the most unprincipled of men, we therefore impute none to Ephraim Knight, who is an M. P. P. But we beg to remind Mr. K. that his Excellency Lord Aylmer, notwithstanding the presentation of several petitions, graciously refused to inflict, on the Commission of the Peace, the name of Ephraim Knight; with a man devoid of principle, such a refusal might be reason sufficient, to justify the most wanton breach of professions solemnly made, the most gross dereliction of duties undertaken, but with him—an officer of his Majesty in the shape of a Bailiff, and a publicly complimented M. P. P.—we deny that such refusal could have the least weight.

Mr. Knight possesses such an honorable character as a public man, as the public are willing to accord him; without doubt, the public form their opinions from his public declarations and his public acts. Man-adors have worshipped persons of the most abandoned character—private as well as public; we are no man-adors; Mr. Knight, therefore, will excuse us from worshipping even him, although, of course, his public character is so well known and appreciated as to render partially unnecessary any remarks from us. In compliance with his invitation we have "come forward to express" ourselves; we may do so again, but in the mean time we shall leave him "to chew the end of bitter thought." We shall see what he says in his defence.

Let him answer specifically the following specific charges. He came forward and pledged himself, as we understood him, to stand by the Constitution, & as the opponent of the Papineau gang. He now wishes it to be understood that he forms a unit of that gang. He pledged himself to attend his duties in the Assembly punctually. He was seldom to be seen within the walls. But there are two representatives to this county and the one is nearly a perfect contrast to the other. Both obtained their election by pledging their solemn faith to stand by the constitution of the country, and the interests of the Townships. Mr. Baker has honestly redeemed his pledge;—his vote in favor of the Speaker might have proceeded from a mistaken idea, but he attended his duties in Parliament, Mr. Knight did not. Mr. Baker has the confidence of the County, Mr. Knight has not. Mr. Baker, as a private man, enjoys the honorable opinion of his fellow citizens; the public opinion concerning Mr. Knight, we

make that gentleman heartily welcome to—we envy it not. Mr. Baker deserves and has the thanks of the county for his manly, straightforward conduct; for Mr. Knight, alas!

We enjoy not the friendship, and scarcely the personal acquaintance, of either; our praise and our censure administered, and shall continue to be administered, purely on public grounds.

Parliament is again prorogued to the 21st September—not for despatch of business.

We thank the Montreal Herald, for his ready defence of the Eastern Townships.

A dreadful fire has happened in New York.—Damage estimated at one million dollars. Many printing establishments have been burned down.

From the Montreal Herald.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the following account of a great riot at Baltimore. Let us reflect... Boston, New York, Philadelphia. Yes, we do believe that Baltimore had a right to the next turn. The obnoxious parties were managers of a rotten bank. Some of our friends may soon, perhaps, have reason to be thankful that, in Lower Canada, "the people" cannot, in the lawful exercise of "judgment and will," hang or shoot or drown the managers of a rotten bank.

"JUDGMENT AND WILL" AGAIN.

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

DREADFUL RIOT AT BALTIMORE.—We regret to learn that a serious riot took place in Baltimore on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The mob attacked the houses of Reverdy Johnson, Esq. and Jno. Glenn Esq., formerly directors of the Bank of Maryland, and caused great destruction in the house of the latter. The citizens flew to arms, and rumor says that 18 lives were lost; a great many more were severely wounded—among the latter were Mr. Findlay, Mr. Cheves, and Mr. Adams. Our information is derived from gentlemen who were witnesses to this terrific scene of riot and bloodshed. As they left early in the morning, we are not able to state minute particulars. The excitement, it appears, grew out of the late business of the Bank of Maryland.

We know not the immediate cause of the difficulty, as connected with the books and papers of the Bank, but the tenure of life and property is frail indeed if the mobs are to settle these points.

"We have fallen on evil times indeed." We have mobs at elections, negro insurrections, incendiary publications, immediate abolitionists, and all the evils arising from a good government badly administered. When will the days of tranquillity and good order arrive?

REMEMBER THE AFFLICTED.

ELEANOR NIXON, who left Manor, Hamilton County, Leitrim, Ireland, about two years ago, and who is supposed to be living in Quebec, is informed that her daughter MARY M. KILLROY, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods, Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lancing, black, blue, green, claret and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazettes; Eng. and French Merinoes; blk. gro. de Nap. changeable and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jacomet, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and musl do. bob. Laces and Footing, linen Long Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barge, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, erape, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handk's; rich gauze sett and cap Ribbon, bel. do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marseilles Vests, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'ds, fig'd do., Nankens, Diaper, Ticking, Pelise Wadding, Straw and Dunstable Bonnets. White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calf skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the County of Missiskoui Agricultural Society, are requested to send in their subscription lists, together with the amount of monies in their hands, immediately, to enable me to report to the President of said society; he having called on me for the names of members and the amount paid by each.

OREN J. KEMP, T. C. M. A. S.
Freelighsburg, Aug. 25, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.

Thomas Cushing, John Booley, James Tevan, 2 Daniel Cherry, Jonas Johnson, Frederick Streit, William Callender, James Lee, Isaac Smith, John Ayer, 2d Editor Missiskoui Post, 2

we deny that such refusal could have the least weight.

Mr. Knight possesses such an honorable character as a public man, as the public are willing to accord him; without doubt, the public form their opinions from his public declarations and his public acts.

Man-adors have worshipped persons of the most abandoned character—private as well as public; we are no man-adors;

Mr. Knight, therefore, will excuse us from worshipping even him, although, of course, his public character is so well known and appreciated as to render partially unnecessary any remarks from us.

In compliance with his invitation we have "come forward to express" ourselves; we may do so again, but in the mean time we shall leave him "to chew the end of bitter thought." We shall see what he says in his defence.

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MUNSON & CO. pay
Cash for BUTTER.
August 18, 1835. 19—tf.

TO SELL.

OR TO LET, that large, elegant two story HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, as a

TAVERN STAND,
situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire of Capt. HOGLE of Henryville, or JOSEPH A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal.

Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.

NOTICE.

THE following are the prices for which Cloth will be dressed at the

FACTORY

of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of Bedford, viz:

FULLING & COLOURING,
(all colours except Indigo Blue.)

Ten Pence per yard, if paid immediately, One Shilling per yard, payable in January next, One Shilling and 3 pence, if not paid till the end of the year.

FULLING, SHEARING
(one,) and

PRESSING,

Five pence per yard, cash down; Six pence per yard, in January next; Seven pence half penny, at the end of the year.

FLANNELS,

all colours, Six pence, cash down; Seven pence half penny, in January next; Nine pence, at the end of the year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

JOHN BROWN.
BEDFORD, AUGUST 8, 1835. 19—tf.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING:

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c,

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms, Cash paid for rags.

JAMES RUSSELL.
St. Albans, July 6, 1835. 13—ly.

NEWS STORE

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHODES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Clothing, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Brittania & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed tea in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also,

10 cwt. refined loaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do.

50 bars superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it.

PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Office of the British American Land Company, Montreal, August 1, 1835.

19—tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED

THE MILESIANS,

OR AN INQUIRY INTO THE

BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME of the greatest and most important discoveries had their rise from (apparently) trivial and accidental circumstances.

One of the most distinguished Members of the Highland Society of Kingston, in a company where the author of this "Inquiry" was present, asserted that "the Irish had their origin from the Highland, or (what he called) Celtic Scots, and that the Progenitors of both the one and the other, had come across the Strait of Dover, from the continent of Europe."

This simple occurrence determined the Author to institute this Inquiry.

He hopes to prove beyond possibility of successful contradiction.

POETRY.

MR. SALISBURY:—When I addressed a letter to Mr. Sin, I did so without reflection. As I feel very little interest in the subject, I have no wish to excite or protract a paper war. In justice, however, to Mr. S., I ought to say that he answered all my numerous questions and objections; and I make no doubt he has studied the subject very closely. I have not, therefore, I shall make apology, by way of finish on my part. I am done and down; consequently, Mr. S. will not strike again. If he should, I shall not only attack Spurzheim, but dip my pen in Gall.

I wish to make apology,
For writing 'gainst Phrenology;
For now convinc'd I surely am
"Ne'gator ultra Cripdum."
Yet some things seem inexplicable—
To solve them, none I think is able.
It's bumps are evidence of wit,
Could we not all accomplish it?
Just strike the organ with a blow,
And it would swell right up, you know.
'Tis known, an Irishman's behavior
Is to give blows by way of favor;
And Paddy thinks it always right,
At every feast to have a fight.
I want to know, sir—pray do tell—
Did wit come to O'Connell?
Did Curran, or immortal Grattan
Obtain his wit by blow of rattan?
I grant that much can aye be said,
To prove a man's known by his head:
Some mark there is in every creature,
Stamp'd wisely on them by dame Nature:
Some are known by their long noses,
As elephants by their proboscis;
Cats, bristles have, on nose and eyes;
Spiders have claws to catch the flies;
Bulls have horns, and camels humps;
Asses long ears, and blockheads bumps.
If more in favor can be said,
'Twll not be found in my dull head.
If this apology is thought deficient,
'll at your office make sufficient;
Whither I surely will come on soon.—
And so your servant, PHILIP JOHNSON.
Alabama street, Buffalo.
+ Dr. Gall, I believe, was the inventor of Phrenology.
+ Ne'gator, &c. A shoemaker should never go beyond his last."

TEMPERANCE.

SKECHI
of the remarks of Dr. Scott of Washington Co. at the meeting held Friday Evening July 10.

Dr. SCOTT observed that in addressing the congregation before him, he felt much embarrassment. Its members were most of them, strangers to him personally, and his profession was little calculated to fit him for the delivery of extempore argument; but he could not let an opportunity of doing any good in the cause of Temperance pass by, without attempting to improve it.

The subjects had been very fully discussed, in the sittings of the Convention, in many of its important bearings; and the Rev. Dr. EDWARDS had, the evening previous, descended briefly on the subject of the physical effects of Alcohol, with an ability he could not hope to equal: yet the opinion of medical men on that point, men speaking from personal observation of the disastrous effects on the human frame produced by the use of this most destructive agent, were considered of such weight, and so desirable to aid in swelling the immense mass of information on the subject, that he could not resist throwing in his mite to that account.

In his remarks, he should avoid all technical phrases that would obscure such physiological observations as he might have occasion to make—for he spoke with a view to the information of all.

It is known to every one who has even a slight acquaintance with the arrangement and constitution of the human body, that, by the nature of its organization, it is subject to continual decay—to a constant waste, which must be supplied by nutriment. This nutriment, when deposited in the stomach, is converted into a substance which, by forming blood, nourishes the body, and repairs the momentary waste which is taking place in its structure. Nothing taken into the stomach has a particle of nutriment, unless it furnishes something that can be converted into blood.

It was shown last evening, in the remarks of Dr. Edwards, that Alcohol passes through the entire system unchanged—is rejected by every little vessel and every organ of the body, as pernicious: they strive to get rid of it—to throw it off, and with unerring instinct demonstrate that it is a foreign, unnatural substance, with which they can have no affinity.

It may be asked how it is known that this abhorrence is manifested in so unequivocal a manner? In reply, we have all anatomical experience as evidence; and the experiments which Dr. Beaumont, of the U. S. Army, has been able to make on the process of digestion, and the nature of the gastric juice. A young soldier was placed under his care, with a wound which, after healing, left an aperture open through which the operations of the stomach could plainly be observed, and the gastric fluid obtained. By all these it is abundantly proved, that Alcohol *mixes with the blood unchanged*—coursing with it through every artery & every vein, yet unincorporated with its substance. It may be smelt in the blood taken from the arm of an individual who has been drinking freely of it. It has been found in the brain of the drunkard after death, so little changed or weakened by its transition from one vessel to another, as to burn freely, on the application of flame.

It is well known, how easily it can be disengaged from the breath of one who has been quaffing of the inebriating cup, not only that he has been drinking, but of what kind of liquor. This is an important evidence; for, contrary to what many sagely suppose, the breath does not come from the stomach, but from the lungs,—that grand laboratory, where the blood receives the

vivifying oxygen, and evolves the deleterious particles with which it has become changed, and the breath becomes impregnated with them—showing that the taint is given by the vivified fluid, which God intended as the life-spring of the wonderful machine he had created. The sweat thrown off by the pores affords the same indication of the subtle presence of the insidious poison.

When Alcohol is introduced into the stomach, no matter in what form or how intimately incorporated, it is there immediately separated from the nutritious substances with which it may be combined, and its unnatural stimulus acts with frightful energy upon the system. It cannot pass a single avenue but it does harm. It excites the nerves by unnecessary and violent action—exhausting the principle of life. The natural and unavoidable consequences are extreme depression and sinking of the physical and mental energies, corresponding with the factitious elevation to which they have been raised.

Laboring men use alcohol under the plea that they are thereby enabled to perform more labor, by means of the additional strength it gives them. This is a most delusive idea. Violent efforts may for a short time be sustained by excitement, whether produced by artificial stimulants or intense mental emotions—such as anger, anxiety or fear; but this is the effect of that *reserved strength* which has been most wisely bestowed on man for great emergencies, and which ought never to be unnecessarily called into action. Its exhaustion should be followed by days and sometimes weeks of repose, that its wasted energies may become recruited. Alcohol but calls out this reserved strength, to dissipate it in idle and prodigal profusion. It cannot, of itself, create one iota of the power that it awakens.

The effects produced by Alcohol in passing the little vessels and glands whose office is to separate and secrete the different parts of the system, are most disastrous. They invariably become diseased, even in the moderate drinkers. All physicians know that glandular affections are common with the tippler and the drunkard. The brain, also—that immensely important organ in the animal economy—escapes not its withering influence. The subtle enemy steals into its hallowed chambers, and breathes its poison over every part. The dizziness it causes, is the first effect, and it results in permanently hardening the naturally tender and delicate structure of that incomprehensible machine on whose nicely adjusted motions are dependent all the intricate mechanism of thought—in whose mysterious recesses is enthroned the mighty mind of man. Its whole powers gradually become impaired—it soon becomes incapable of reasoning clearly—and a strange obtuseness obscures its intellectual brightness.

But there is another important organ on which alcohol produces physical effects not less dreadful. Every poison or medicine introduced into the stomach produces specific effects. The effects caused by the application of alcohol to its surface, are unlike those which any other agent produces. It becomes tinged with blue spots, not dissimilar to those which disfigure the countenance of the victim—these rapidly increase in size, until they form one hideous mass—while the coats themselves become thickened in consequence of the constant irritation to which they are subjected.

When arrived at this point the man is a drunkard—the fatal hand of indulgence has resulted in a disease which fastens its fangs upon him, and clamors importunately for the food which has created it.

This enables us to account for what would otherwise be inexplicable, that men of superior mental abilities, of enlarged and comprehensive views, should surrender themselves passive victims to this insatiate Moloch to whom they have only yielded a voluntary and careless homage. They have not resisted the insidious approaches of this disease, and before they are aware of it, its palsying influence is upon them, and they cannot under ordinary circumstances, arouse their energies to throw it off. So long as temptation is before them, they continue to indulge the craving thirst they feel for that poison which they know is consuming them.

Besides the diseases which are peculiarly its own, the habitual use of alcohol greatly increases the liability to those diseases to which all are subject. Man is continually surrounded by physical evils, which require the whole power of his system to resist. When the reserved energies which nature has provided for his safeguard, have been exhausted by the stimulus of alcohol, he falls an easy prey to the epidemics, the choleras, &c. which make such frightful ravages in this devoted class. This consideration is of immense importance. Even simple diseases are aggravated in the intemperate—the slightest wounds can with difficulty be healed, and the exhausted powers afford little resistance to the approaches of mortification. The effect of alcohol in shortening life is proverbial—the drunkard rarely lives more than ten years after commencing his mad career.

There are one or two physical laws which govern the body, which may be applied to the faculties of the mind. A constant use of the muscles enlarges their volume and increases their strength; so, by exercise, the memory and the judgment improve in maturity and vigor. And the converse of the position holds good. Irregular and improper bodily exercise but weakens and impairs its regular action.

Applied to the mind, it injures every fac-

ulty, but the judgment most. Now let it be remembered, that this very faculty—which he is weakening more and more every glass he takes—is the one on which the drunkard depends to restrain him in his course; he is sensible it cannot be carried beyond a certain point, which he confidently thinks his judgment will indicate; yet he recklessly continues to sap the foundation of that beacon light to which he looks for safety.

We will give one glance at the effect of alcohol upon the moral powers. Its direct tendency is to pervert and destroy them. As the faculties of the mind, like the muscles of the body, gain strength by continued exercise, it is very important those faculties should not be strengthened in vicious habits—that they have a healthful action, which shall enlarge and develop the virtuous propensities.

The habits of the drinker of alcohol are wholly unfit for such nurture of the virtuous inclinations as is necessary to preserve and strengthen them. He sinks, step by step, deeper in moral as well as physical degradation. The first melancholy evidence of his dereliction from rectitude, is the habitual use of falsehoods—resorted to at first to conceal from others the fatal truth that he is on the verge of ruin. Men who would have scorned to falsify on any pretence, will, when wedded to the love of drink, reiterate unblushingly, falsehoods as to the quantity of liquor they daily use. By such means do they seek to avoid the searching eye of scrutiny.

The next crime of the lost man, is proflanity. Inured to scenes of profligacy and shame, he ceases to respect every thing holy. And then comes on the black catalogue of vices, that follow in the train of these pioneers of evil. He has no dread of violating the Sabbath—it is no longer a Sabbath to him—the god of his idolatry demands a different worship, and brooks no divided allegiance.

The drunkard and the gambler are almost invariably associated. Led by the conviviality of bacchanalian associates, he sits down at the gaming table, and by degrees, adds this damning sin to the swelling list that are registered against him. From small beginnings, he ventures to desperate hazards, the loss of which lead to crimes the most horrible, to supply the means for further offerings on the altar of chance. Robbery and murder are frequently the only alternatives that present themselves to his frenzied mind, by which to avoid or put off the fearful developments or instant ruin which stares him in the face.

What but alcohol could thus debase and vitiate the moral powers of a once high-souled and honorable man?—Who ever heard of a gang of gamblers, uttering their curses, and menaces, and carrying on their midnight orgies, around a pitcher of COLD WATER?

Is it not then clear as day, that *Alcohol* is the engender of all this crime—of all this woe?—What say the records of criminal courts?—what say the judges, who preside over them? They tell you that 29 out of 30 of the murders which stain their dockets, are traced, directly or indirectly, to the influence of alcohol.

The only certain and effectual cure for all the inexpressible misery produced by this fell minister of death, is TOTAL ABSTINENCE from all drinks that contain a drop of the deadly thing. The diseased state of the stomach which urges on the drunkard to the gratification of the insatiable thirst it creates, will lose its virulence if not fed with the poison which gave it existence. As soon as he ceases to apply the irritating cause, the rankling effects will cease to operate. But so long as a single drop is taken—in any form whatever—so long is there danger that its ravages will spread until no power can arrest them.

Those then who would advance or sustain the Temperance cause, should oppose this destroyer which they aim to put down, in all the Protean shapes in which he may present himself. Let ALL do this, and the great object is at once accomplished. Why not anxiously step forward to aid in this work of enlarged benevolence? It would seem that none could hold back, save such as are so wrapped in selfishness, as not to care, so their own appetites and inclinations are gratified, what torrent of destruction sweeps over the land.

There is one word due to mothers, before concluding these brief remarks. They should be aware of the immense influence they have in forming the habits and character of the rising generation. The destinies of that youthful multitude are emphatically in their keeping. The susceptible mind of infancy is moulded in their hands, and its tender ideas may be impressed, in a great measure, with such inclinations and aversions as they wish. Let them not imagine that children are inattentive listeners or careless observers. The moral precepts which fall from the lips of a mother, are never eradicated. They may be overshadowed and choked by the weeds of vicious example, but the 'low sweet root' remains in their bosoms, ready to spring forth in blessed luxuriance, whenever one ray of the sunlight of virtue falls on the neglected plant.

Let every mother, as she values the well-being of her offspring, denounce to them the woes, the wickedness that spring from the bitter waters of intemperance. If she ridicule the warning, her child will despise the caution too, and rush on the way to destruction, with a mother's permission. If she teach him to touch not the deadly liquid, he will shun it as a poison.

It is a fact which mothers should ponder well, that the natural appetite, as it is ter-

med, which some persons have from child-hood for intoxicating drinks, is undoubtedly produced by the practice adopted by many mothers, of drinking various compounds, in which Alcohol is liberally mingled, while imparting nourishment to the infant in their arms. Thus does the intoxicating stimulus pass into the stomach of the babe, who thus unconsciously acquires a relish for the exhilarating fluid, which terminates in that searching thirst that is only quenched in a drunkard's grave!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a superior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 300 lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on share or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on as good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Freighsburg, is authorized to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—ts.

SMITH'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening one of the most general and complete assortments of

GOODS

ever offered for sale in this section of country; and at prices that all who will favor him with a call, and examine the quality of the goods, will voluntarily assent is the best and cheapest that has ever been offered in any part of Lower or Upper Canada. For particulars see Hand Bill, to which large additions have been made.

W. W. SMITH. Mississauga Bay, June 23, 1835. 11—ts.

MISSISSAUGA BAY, JACOB COOK.

Brome, May 1st, 1835. 4

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little *Cheaper for Cash.*

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for above articles.

E. B. HUNTERFORD, JAMES MURRAY.

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th 1835. 13—ts.

FAIRIES.

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 42, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard, all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4, in the 5th range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

ALSO, in the Township of Sutton, a farm containing 200 acres; being lot No. 5, in the 7th range, having about 40 acres of improved land, with a good log house, and frame barn thereon.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigniory of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small frame house well finished, and a barn thereon; and having about twenty five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Freighsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Freighsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.

St. Armand, 27th April, 1835. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Philippsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpass by none.

DANIEL FORD.

June 23 1835.

4

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES.

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint